J. S. Africa 2101 Delancy St

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866. NO. 47.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,)or less.	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50

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One square, or less.	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
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Four squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year, $5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $2 50
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Estray, or other short Notices, 1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community. Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office in room lately occupied by J. Simpson Africa, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. not-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, agent for the Niagara Insurance Company, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Guiters, &c, Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

G. B. BRUMBAUGH & CO., dealers in fancy and staple goods, Huntingdon.

GLEASON & SONS, dealers in dry-goods, queensware, &c., Barnet, Hunt. County.

WM. LEWIS & CO, Family Groceries, Provision and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER. The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office. Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. J. J. & J. D. FEE, may2,1866 Proprietors.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In the brick row, opposite the Court House. may3.1866

LAW PARTNERSHIP. J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. ☞Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States. Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. J. W. MATTERN, feb21-1y WM. A. SIPE.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted. May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government. Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice. Alexandria, Jan. 13. 1865-tf.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

To weary hearts, to mourning homes,
God's meekest angel gently comes;
No power has he to banish pain,
Or give us back our lost again;
And yet in tender love, our dear
And Heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that angel's glance;
There's rest in his still countenance;
He mocks no grief with idle cheer,
Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear;
He kindly trains us to endure.
Angel of Patience! sent to calm
Our feverish brow with cooling balm;
To lay the storms of hope and fear,
And reconcile life's smile and tear;
The throbs of wounded pride to still,
And make our own our Father's will.

O thou who mournest on the way,
With longing for the close of day;
He walks with thee, that angel kind,
And gently whispers, "Be resigned;
Be up, bear on, the end shall tell
The dear Lord ordereth all things well!"

THE MUTABILITY OF LIFE.

A True and Affecting (?) Story of the Ile Regions, with a Moral.

BY MARK MARKS.

John Smith was an industrious father but he did't know much. His wife had learned from him what she knew; and she had taught her daughter Martha Jane what she knew.

This contented family lived in Podwick, Pennsylvania, for short.

And thus our narrative begins:

'Twas the twilight hour; all nature was hushed; there was a great calm; save the murmuring ripples of a brook near by not a sound was heard. "You could have heard a pin drop."

All of a sudden there broke upon the air sounds like a squeaking door.

"Martha *Jane!* Martha *Jane! Martha! Ho*, Martha!"

"Wall, what'll yer have?" responded the young woman, as she put her head out of a door leading to an adjoining room. Anybody'd think the house was afire, by the noise you make. What's up now?"

"You're a mighty sassy gal, anyway; mighty poorly bred."

The last charge caused Martha Jane to make a wry face, but she soon regained her accustomed smile and her musical voice was heard again.

"I want to talk with yer, Martha Jane, about suthen that's for yer interest. If yer live till the 15th er next month yer'll be nineteen years old. Yer aint a bad looking gal, Martha, and you knows a heap about cooking and things about the house. Now, yer see, yer daddy and I has been a thinkin' the matter over, and we tho't it wouldn't be a bad idee fur yer to set yer cap for Bill Saxon."

"Bill Saxon! Not by a plaguey sight; yer suppose I'd have anything ter do with that feller? He aint wurth a red. All he's got is a half-dozen acres of old land that aint worth a cent to nobody.

"Sat he's steddy, Martha Jane; and steddiness is—it is, steddiness is the best recompense a young feller kin have to show—to show that he is a feller who don't git unsteady when he feels like doin' as how he hadn't ought ter."

And Mrs. Smith looked wise again.

"Yer may say what yer a mind ter," responded Martha Jane, "twon't do no good. Bill Saxon can never marry Martha Jane Smith, not if she knows herself, and she thinks she does!"

And putting on the air of injured innocence, the positive minded girl left the room abruptly, and retired to her chamber, "to sleep, perchance to dream."

[The reader should understand that the author has been reading a continued story in the New York *Ledger*.]

The days flew rapidly by. Two weeks after the interview above recorded there was a gay assemblage of the young people of Podwick at the dwelling of Christopher Jenkins, whose daughter, Sarah Ann, in honor of the twentieth anniversary of her birth-day, had invited her friends to a party. Martha Jane was there, and so was Bill Saxon. No fewer than fifty couples joined in the festivities. The costumes worn were none of them over two hundred years old, and though some of them were—like life—hanging by a thread, there was no envy excited, because others possessed the advantage of having been purchased within the remembrance of their wearers. Foolish pride, it is proper to remark, like geographies and dictionaries, did not enter into the circle of Podwick society here represented; and therefore, all went merry as a marriage bell.

After playing a few fashionable games such as "blind man's buff," "button, button, who's got the button?" and others of a similar nature, conversation about the influence of the weather upon crops, how many eggs hens were furnishing, how much butter was being churning, etc., ensued and became quite animated.

There were two persons, however, who sat by themselves in a remote corner—Martha Jane and Bill Saxon.

The latter was the first to "break the silence." [I quote this because it is not entirely original.]

"I hear your daddy is going to move to Jimtown."

"He thinks some ont," replied Martha Jane.

"I hope he wont go."

"Why?"

"Oh, I der no"—and B. S. put on his most insinuating smile.

"Guess yer wont feel very bad about it."

"Wal, yer can't always tell about these things. A feller sometimes keeps up more of a thinkin' than some folks suppose," and B. S. put on his best smile again. Then he added, "I heard sumthin' else about the old man's goin' away."

"What is it?"

"Nothin" much; only Hen. Wiggins said that—that "fore you left you was going to—to—going to marry Jake Olmsted!" And B. S. twirled his thumbs, and hung his head, looking as sheepish as a sheep never looked.

Martha Jane's cheeks grew red, and Bill Saxon, thinking he had been a trifle too fast, ventured to remark:

"I didn't mean to hurt yer feelins, Martha Jane, but I kinder wanted to know whether 'twas so or not."

"No, taint so, and Hen. Wiggins is meaner'n pizen to tell such a plaguey lie. I haint no thoughts of gittin' married—I wouldn't git married it I could."

"Don't say that, Martha; don't say that," said B. S. looking as sweetly as possible. "The fact is, Martha, I'm glad there aint no truth in the story; I—I only asked her cause I thought if you warnt a goin' to git married to somebody else, I might—I might *tell yer sumthin ?*"

"Tell me sumthin'? Wal let's hear it—I'd like ter know what 'tis first rate."

"Oh, taint much anything; but wont yer never say nothin' about it?"

"No."

"Not to a livin' soul?"

"No, not to to livin' soul."

"Wal, it's this: I'm thinin of—that is, I'm—I'm—

"What?" asked Martha Jane, impatiently; "don't be afeard to say what 'tis."

Bill Saxon looked as if he'd lost all the friends he ever had, and had received some reliable information that he would never have any more; but, after eating a good portion of one finger nail, and taking a long breath, he rallied and finished his sentence—

"I'm thinkin' of gettin' married myself" and gaining fresh courage, he added: "I want somebody for a wife that I know pooty well, and that'll be kinder good company; and old Mr. Simpson, when I was over to his house 'tother night, told me, when we was talkin' about wimmin, that you was one of the best gals in Podwick, and the man that got yer would get a prize. This set me ter thinkin,' and sez I to myself, when I go up to Sarah Ann Jenkins' party I'll see Martha myself; and if she'll have me I'll git married and settle down and enjoy life. So I've said what I have."

"Our hero" had, by this time, got his courage up to the sticking point, and flattered himself, without doubt, that no "Dutch uncle" could beat him talking.

But it was Martha Jane's turn to say something; and, somewhat embarrassed, as she naturally would be under such peculiar circumstances, she commenced by an ovasion of the subject, though, finding that up-hill work, she gave her countenance a serious expression, and disposed of the matter briefly, as follows:

"I don't want ter hurt yer feelings, Mister Saxon; but I must tell yer that I haint got no idea of gittin' married. Mother spoke to me about it, and spoke about you, and I told her that I *liked yer first rate, (?)* and would marry yer as soon as anybody; but I aint a goin' to git married—as I said afore, I don't want ter hurt your feelings; but I can't have yer, and 'twont do no good to urge me."

Of course B. S. urged his suit; but it was of no avail. Martha Jane had put down her foot, and it stayed where she put it.

The party broke up soon after, but not before a statement had been circulated that Martha Jane had given Bill Saxon the mitten.

All over Podwick the news of the marriage offer, and its refusal, spread like wild fire, and various were the comments made. Some said that Martha Jane was sensible, and others that Bill Saxon was a fool.

Bill Saxon was sorely disappointed. He had set his heart on Martha Jane, and to be baffled in his intentions troubled him exceedingly.

He sat one morning in the kitchen of his house thinking over what had occurred at the party, when his maiden sister, Reaubena, asked him—

"Bill, when are you goin' to dig that well? I'm tired to death getting water from the old brook."

"I'll see about it to-day," and soon after he started for Squire Shipman's to get his man Jake to come over and break the ground for the new improvement.

In the afternoon Jake commenced his work; Bill aiding him. The two dug faithfully for three days, and had gone to the depth of fifteen feet before water made its appearance. It being near nightfall when this occurred, work was suspended for that day.

The next morning Jake was on hand early, and soon Bill and he repaired to the well. Imagine their surprise at seeing it full of water of a muddy appearance.

Bill hastened to call his neighbor, Dr. Busby. Getting him they both started back, and were joined on the way by Joe and two other men.

On arriving at the well their curiosity was more excited, as the water was running, over from the top, and large pools had settled in low places near by.

"Remarkable," said Dr. B.

"Darned queer," suggested Joe Goodale.

"What der yer 'spose makes it?" asked Bil, addressing the Doctor.

"Don't know, I'm sure; get me a cup; praps it's a mineral spring, or something."

The cup was brought and filled with the fluid. Dr. Busby took his spectacles from his pocket, wiped the glasses with his red cotton handkerchief, and placing them on the ridge of his nose, held the cup a short distance from his body, and gazed at its contents, first from one side then from the other. This preliminary survey being gone with, he raised the cup to his lips and tasted; but he only tasted. Down went the cup to the ground in a violent manner the doctor's facial expression was anything but pleasant; he coughed and spit, but as soon as he realized that his neighbors who stood by were greatly astonished, he raised his right hand and brought it down forcibly upon his knee, and said emphatically.—

"Cod Liver Oil by thunder!"

News of this discovery circulated rapidly. People came that very day from miles away to examine the mysterious well. Several scientific men from Philadelphia, who were passing through the place, heard of it, and hastened to the spot. They examined and were satisfied. They offered large sums of money for all the land that Bill Saxon owned, but he wanted time "to think on't."

The value of the discovery was soon made known. Everybody was talking about it, and even little boys of Podwick as they passed through the streets, hailed each other by proclaiming the important fact that—

"Bill Saxon has struck ile!"

It was as calm a twilight hour as when the reader was first introduced to Mrs. John Smith and her fascinating daughter Martha Jane. To their domestic hearth we now return.

Martha Jane is engaged in the manipulations of dish washing—an occupation by the way, for which she was admirably adapted.

Mrs. Smith sat by the stove, adding one more color to the right sleeve of Mr. Smith's every day coat.

Suddenly the door opened and the head of this contented family entered, all excitement.

"What's the matter, John?" asked Mrs. S.

Martha Jane looked about wonderingly.

"Matter! matter! Haven't yer heard the news?"

"News? no; what news?"

"Why its all over town; everybody knows it, greatest thing yer ever heard of; *Bill Saxon struck ile?*"

"Struck ile? What's that?"

"O, its the greatest thing yer ever heard of. Bill, yer see, was a diggen a well, and he got it dug down about half way, and the first thing he knew the well filled up and run all over, and he didn't know what to make of it. So yer see he went and got old Busby, and some other chaps, and they didn't no what to make of it, and finally some science chaps from Philadelphy come along, and they went to the well and found t'warnt water t'was running, but ile, regular ile, and they offered Bill a pile of money for all his land, but he wouldn't sell."

"There Martha Jane," said Mrs. S., "yer know what I told yer the other day about setting yer cap for Bill Saxon. He's goin ter be rich, and yer hain't got any excuse again it now."

But Martha Jane was not disposed to talk. She knew her opportunity had gone. In the poverty of Bill she had slipt up so to speak, and that was enough. That she took it to heart was subsequently evident in her sad appearance. The "worm in the bud" knawed fiercely; and when two months later, on a still autumn day, there was a grave dug, and mourning in the house of Mr. Smith, it was certain that disappointment had destroyed the life of Martha Jane. But she kept her secret well and none to this day know, of the arrow that pierced her young heart.

[The reader will again observe that the author has been perusing the New York *Ledger*.]

As for Bill Saxon, he became immensely rich, and with his friend Pshawdy, is now living in the chief city of Pennsylvania, courted and admired by all who recognize in greenbacks the social value of a man.

In relating this true story, which has peculiar interest, as it chronicles the first discovery of an article which lies on the brain to day of the commercial world. Mr. Marks is guided not alone by the fact that he is adding to the history of great discoveries, but by another motive which suggests this brief moral:

Martha Jane Smith has her counterpart, in notions of marriage, among those of her sex whose educational advantages have been superior and have been profitably enjoyed. There are many Bill Saxon's in one sense—poor but honest men who are cultivated and refined. Let all young woman therefore bear in mind that an effort of marriage should never be refused merely because the man has only six acres of land; because he may, one day, *dig a well and strike ile!*"

A Contemporary suggests that a lady, on putting on her corsets, is like a man who drinks to drown his grief, because in *so-lacing* herself she is getting *tight!*

The editor who kissed his sweetheart saying, "please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper "liberties of the press."

An Irish sailor once visited a city where he said, "they copper bottomed the tops of their houses with sheet lead."

Married, in Williamson, Massachusetts, Mr. Wm. Williams and Miss Lizzie Williams. For particulars see small *Bills*.

Facts for Business Men.

As a general thing it will be found, other things being equal, that he who is the most liberal is most successful in business. Of course we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditures, but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or to those with whom he may be doing any kind of business, that in all his transactions, as well as his social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact, that there can be no permanent prosperity or good feeling in a community whose benefits are not reciprocal. We know of instances where traders have enjoyed the profit of hundreds of dollars' worth of trade, and yet have exhibited not the slightest disposition to reciprocate even to the smallest amount. Now what must necessarily follow from such a course? Why simply the loss of large annual profits in the loss of trade, which under a more liberal system might be retained. The practice of some men seems to be to make as little show in the way of business as possible. Such an one, if a trader, takes no pains with his store. Everything around him is in a sworn out, dilapidated, dirty condition. To have it otherwise would cost a dollar for white-wash, five dollars, perhaps, for painting, and a few dollars besides for cleaning up and putting things in order. And so he plods on and loses hundred of dollars worth of custom for the want of attention to these matters, while his more sagacious neighbor, keeping up with the times, and having an eye to appearances, does a prosperous business.

Another will spend no money in any way to make business, for fear he should not get it back again. Consequently, he sends out no circulars, distributes no hand bills, publishes no advertisements, but sits down croaking about hard times, mourning over the future prospects of notes to pay, no money and no trade, and comes out just where he might expect—short; while his neighbor, following in a different track, doing all that is necessary to be done to make business, has business, and is not short, and has money to loan, perhaps. Times have changed, and the manner of doing business now is different from what it used to be. It would be just as foolish now to insist upon doing business in the old-fashioned way as it would be to insist upon traveling with an ox-team instead of a railroad; to get news by the old fashioned stages instead of having it brought by the telegraph.

The times demand men of enlarged, liberal, energetic souls; men who will keep up with the world as it goes, men of heart, too, who not only desire to go ahead themselves, but take pleasure in seeing others succeed; and who have public spirit enough to do something for, and rejoice in the prosperity of the people. We cannot have too many such men, and the result of their influence will be felt throughout the whole community. Their success will be observed and emulated. Not only will their own business be flourishing, but that of their neighbors will be sensibly affected. By their very liberality they will be incited to extend wider and wider their sphere of action, and they will be met with a corresponding action on the part of those with whom they have dealings.

As the world goes now-a-days, the liberal man is fast winning the first place. People very soon find out the man who displays meanness in his business, and they seldom give him a second call. On the other hand, they as readily ascertain the man who is noted for liberality in his dealings, and they do not forget to circulate the fact. Their calls upon him are frequent, and they induce their acquaintances to call also. As a matter of course, the liberal man finds his business always healthy and profitable; and when he looks around upon those less fortunate than himself, he has abundant cause for congratulation that he has found out the secret that liberality in business is an all-important aid towards achieving that success which is never won by him who, though industrious and prudent, has not learned that meanness in business never yet resulted favorably to the fortunes of him who might be justly charged with it.

Excellent Maxims.—The following is a copy of a printed slip found in the pocket of the venerable Stephen Allen.

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person look him in the face. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live [misfortunes excepted] within your income. When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of change. Avoid temtation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy—Save when you are young to spend when you are old—read over the above maxims at least once a week.

Cheerfulness is the offshoot of goodness.

One Hundred Years of Science.

One of the most eloquent men in France, is Dumas, Senator, member of the Institute, ex minister of instruction, Professor at the Sorbonne and College de France. When he rises to address the audience there is a thrill of expectation, and a hushed anxiety to catch the words that are to fall from his lips. He has an entire and thorough command of the niceties of the French language, and added to this a marvellous familiarity with the growth and present standpoint of science. Recently, at the distribution of prizes awarded by the Polytechnic Association of Paris, M. Dumas gave a sketch of the condition of scientific knowledge a hundred years ago, and compared it with the progress of the present day. We translate a part of his address:

In 1765, the employment of the forces of nature was limited to two motors, wind mills and water mills.—Heat had not been converted into a universal mechanical power, the steam engine was unknown. The sun marked in its daily returns the hours in the life of man, but Niepce and Daguerre had not made use of its light as the docile instrument of art; photography had not yet entered into the imagination of man.

Electritity had neither given us the Voltaic pile, which decomposes the most obstinate compounds, nor the galvanoplastic art, which plates the metals without the aid of fire, nor the electric light, nor the electric telegraph one of the marvels of modern times, due to the genius of Ampere; nor the formidable Ruhmkorff coil, the rival of gunpowder, and the just object of highest reward. Chemistry had no existence. Lavosier had not yet immortalized his name by those discoveries, which explain the reciprocal relations of matter composing the surface of the earth with the same clearness that Newton's laws afford the key to the movements of the stars which adorn the heavens. Earth, air and water had not been decomposed; the nature of the metals and that of carbon was unknown; the acids, alkalies and salts, now employed in so many arts, then only offered obscure problems; the cause of combustion was ignored; the existence of gas, distinct from atmospheric air, had not been determined; the proximate principles of plants and animals had not been defined; their respiration was a mystery, their nutrition an enigma; agriculture was a blind and devastating practice, ruining in turn the different countries of the globe, and not permitting to any people to fix itself in permanence on any spot.

The movements, the changes and the transformation which affect the material of the surface of the globe and metamorphose it according to times and places, had no signification for our ancestors. The circuit always in action, which nourishes the plant at the expense of the soil, the animal at the expense of the plant, and which returns to the soil through the animal that which it has lost; those harmonies of nature which our commonest farmer now understands, did not enter into the imagination of the profoundest philosoph era century ago.

Geology was only inspired romance; the crust of the earth had not been explored; the history of its formation had not yet been written; it was then unknown that in the fossil remains of a rock is contained the infallible story of its origin; that in the history of the development of the globe is revealed the relative ages of the mountains and the clew to the former condition of the Alps and Pyrenees and of their rival chains.

Thousands of plants had been collected and named, but Jussien had not yet classified them into natural families; Cuvier had not applied the same laws to the animal kingdom. One could not then embrace in one view the *ensemble* of nature, from the ephemeral lichen, which, at the summit of the Alps or on the confines of the pole, mark the last palpitations of life, up to the giants of the tropical forests, whose existence dates beyond historic times; from the equivocal microscopic productions, the last argument of the partisans of spontaneous generation, up to man created in the image of God. One could not, thus guided by Cuvier or Brogniart, mount from age to age, reconstructing in their forms, their aspect, and even their habitations, the animals and plants which have preceded the advent of man upon earth, and which conduct us through epoch on epoch, back to the moment when life first manifested itself upon our globe.

To day man has acquired the right to say: Matter, and the forces which it obeys, contain no secrets which I do not know, or shall not be able at some future period to discover; the history of the earth has no longer any mystery for me; I am present at its earliest ages; I reconstruct the beings whom it has nourished; I know the precise date of the transformations upon its surface. My eye penetrates the profundity of space; I assign to each star its place in the orbit in which it must move; I weigh the sun. I analyze the substance of which it is composed, as if it could be placed in my crucible, and I can say of what elements the stars consist which decorate the vaults of heaven, even those the light from which requires ages to travel to the focus were the observer performs their dissection upon our earth; I play with the forces of nature; I transform the light into heat, the heat into light, electricity into magnetism, magnetism into electricity, and all of these forms of activity into mechanical power; I convert one compound into another; I imitate all the processes of nature ture living; I render at will the earth fruitful or sertile; I give to it or I take from it the power to nourish the plant. Life is an open book, where, from the embryo egg to the death of the animal, I read without obscurity the role of the blood which circulates; that of the heart which beats, and of the lungs which respire; that of the muscles which obey; of the nerves which convey the order; of the brain which commands; of the stomach which digests; of the chyle which regenerates. In fine, I apply to my use all of the forces and all of the gifts of nature.

This sketch by a master-hand reveals to us the extraordinary progress of science during a hundred years, and shows how quietly we appropriate each addition to our knowledge, without taking into account the long years of toil which must have preceded its full development. If the next hundred years should show equal results, it is impossible to predict what limit shall be set to the progess of the world.

Rules for the Cholera Season.—The "local" of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* gets up the following rules, to be observed throughout the cholera season, which he says he has submitted to the medical profession, and no fears need be entertained in regard to the certain results attending their faithful observance. They are intended, especially, for men with large families and small incomes, who frequently call at the places where "the man they want to see" is to be found. The rules are:

Drink all the poor whiskey you can.

Eat something as often as possible during the day, and take a hearty supper late at night just before going to bed.

On Saturday night sleep in the open air by all means.

Keep well supplied with green apples and other unripe fruits to eat between meals.

Take a drink occasionally.

Don't be afraid of unripe vegetables; harness them on often. Eat plentifully of young veal.

Above all, drink frequently.

Avoid bathing altogether.

Don't miss an opportunity to get mad, it gives a healthy tone to the brain. Get up cross in the morning, and keep it up. In order to do so, drink a good deal through the night.

Don't neglect to take a drink in the morning before breakfast.

Pay no attention to your back yards and alleys. They will get along.

Drink as often as anybody asks you.

Treat as long as you have any money.

Two or three dozen glasses of soda during the day, and a quart or two of ice cream on a hot afternoon will be found highly advantageous.

Drink.

Take another.

Swill down Kissingen and Saratoga water in the morning after breakfast "to give tone to your stomach."

Above all, don't fail to drink.

War Statistics.—As almost every family in the land is interested, directly or indirectly, in the history of the late war, we give the grand summing up of its history, as obtained from the report of General Fry, which has just been forwarded to Washington. The bureau began its operations in March, 1863. The military strength of the Northern States at the close of the war was 2,254,063 men able to bear arms, not including 1,000,516 soldiers then actually under arms; during the war 5,221 officers and 90,868 men were killed in action or died from wounds, and 2,321 officers and 182,329 men died from disease; making a total of 280,739 deaths. The tables of wounded are not yet completed. 2,120,621 men were raised for the army by the bureau, at an average cost of $9.24 per man, whilst the average cost of raising the 1,856,093 men recruited before the bureau was established, was $34,10 per man. This calculation does not include the bounties given either before or after the establishment of the bureau. From commutations paid by drafted men, for exemptions, $28,366,316.78 were obtained.

☞ Horace Maynard, that noble Tennesseean, who has been faithful all through the war, and who is kept outside the doors of Congress, although there is no better Union man inside, has written a letter to the Union men of Tennessee, and gives this good piece of advice:

"If our people are wise, they will not be betrayed by rebel tactics into a war with the President. They have nothing to gain in it, and everything to lose. He is their President. They and not the rebels, helped elect him, and in their present conflict his heart is with them, and he will stand by them if they will have it so. Such is my firm conviction."

A gentleman from Alabama has furnished a tabular statement by counties, showing the number of men belonging to the Union Leagues which have been organized in that State since the close of the war. The aggregate is eighteen thousand and upward, of whom it is said two thirds can take the test oath.

☞ The question "Does getting drunk ever advance one's happiness?" would seem to be put to rest by the Irishman who went courting when drunk, and was asked what pleasure he found in whisky? "O, Nelly, it's a trate entirely, to see two of your sweet pretty faces instead of one!"

Why is a horse attached to the vehicle of a miser like a war steamer of the present day? Because he's driven by a screw.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, May 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE very first thing the freedmen have sought, after liberty, is education. Give them suffrage, and they will make their first use of it to promote intelligence. The Civil Rights law having given them all the other rights of citizenship except the suffrage, when that is granted the question most likely to be asked by the freedmen of candidates soliciting their votes is whether, if elected, they will favor such a reform in the school laws as will afford black children the same educational advantages as are enjoyed by the white children. Still the nation ought not to be content with this; but ought, by the use of every legitimate power of the Government, to create and sustain a general, active and liberal system of public schools throughout the South, for the benefit of all classes and conditions of society.

We would say, rather, give the freedmen intelligence and he will then be fit to be a voter. The Detroit *Post*, from which we quote the above, shows that utter ignorance prevails in the South among the freedmen and the white population both; and it attributes to the ignorance of the attempt to overthrow the Government. How does the editor know that ignorance in the voting negro will not manifest itself in some way dangerous to the public good? On what ground can it be claimed that the ignorance which has proved so great a curse in the white man will prove a safe thing on which to base great expectations in the black man? To our mind, it is reversing the logical order, to say, give the negro suffrage and he will get education by the use of it. Give him education first and he will use the ballot for his own and his country's good. We are not disposed to credit the negro with a larger share of native instinct for voting wisely than the average of white men. We educated our youth to the period of twenty one years before permitting them to vote, and unless slavery is a better preparatory school for voters than we have been taught to suppose, we think that freedmen should not immediately clothed with the ballot. Foreigners are compelled to undergo a probation before voting, although their average intelligence is up to the mark which the freedmen, as a class, will do well if they reach any time within the next ten years. It cannot be disputed that the majority of the freedmen, under present impulse and guidance, and on the issue of loyalty or disloyalty, would vote right, but what they will do ten or even two years hence, when questions, and men, too, have changed, is quite another thing. Once voters, always voters; and as we in the North go systematically at work to gain control over the ignorant and weaker classes, and as we know that the stronger does possess the weaker—though the means are not always reputable—so the inference, if not the absolute certainty is, that the negroes, to a large extent, would, if not fortified by intelligence, fall under the control of white politicians and become their instruments. We perceive not how, it is possible to come to any other conclusion. It is the inference drawn from experience every where, in all countries, where suffis exercised. If any lesson is taught by experience, it is that suffrage without intelligence has a strong tendency to become corrupt, and that an enlightened suffrage only is consistent with the idea of stability.—*Pitts. Com.*

☞ The Union State Central Committee held their first meeting on last Wednesday afternoon at the National Club House, a large majority of the members being present. Col. Frank Jordan, chairman, presided, and E. H. Rauch, Esq., of Berks county, was appointed secretary *pro tem.* The usual sub committees were appointed, and arrangements made for future meetings of the principal committee. On motion, Wm H. Kemble, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed treasurer, and the chairman was authorized to appoint three permanent secretaries. Messrs. George W. Harmsley, of Germantown, A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, and J Bobley Dunglison, of Philadelphia, were selected as secretaries, and the appointments were subsequently confirmed.

No less than seven different commissions are now, or soon will be, engaged in investigating the facts relative to the recent riots in Memphis. In addition to the congressional commission and that created by General Stoneman's order, on which General Marcus J. Wright was placed, the white citizens have organized one, the colored people another, the City Councils another, and General Fisk, of the freedmen's bureau, and General Howard, have each ordered one.

Who Sustain the President.

His entire Cabinet, and Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hancok, Coulter, &c. These gentlemen are denounced as traitors because they will not be led by the nose by Sumner, Stevens & Co.

Letter from the West.

MONMOUTH, ILL., May 16, 1866.

FRIEND LEWIS:—There is nothing of much importance going on here now. The farmers are busy planting their corn, which is all done now by machinery, not one acre in fifty in our county being planted the old fashioned way, cornplanting and tending being now reduced to a science. The season, so far, has been backward, though the prospect now for a fruit crop is very good. We dont raise much fruit here except apples. There are some sour cherries raised here but peaches do not stand this climate well, though a hundred miles south of us they do very well; apples generally do well with us.

Politics are at a stand. The war between the President and the Radicals, which promised such glorious results for the "Copperheads" not being waged of late with sufficient vigor by either party to suit them. How it will turn out remains to be seen. If the Johnson men and Radical wing in Congress would only pitch into one another they would be delighted. In this event they would only have to stand back and enjoy the sport, and in the end step in and secure what they are now hungering and thirsting for very much, but the prospects of late are not so flattering. I hope the President will not play into their hands and that Congress will have the good sense to see that the policy of insisting on negro suffrage will not do. Some of the radical papers seem to argue as though it was a settled fact that universal suffrage was a sure remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, and that if we only force the Southern States to adopt that, then we are all right and have nothing more to do or hope for. Such may be the case, but for my part I confess I don't see it.

Granting universal suffrage where the blacks and whites approximate equality in numbers might not lead to a war of races, but I would be afraid to risk it, and if violence should ensue among them the colored people must suffer. But enough ont the subject.—If Congress and the President can get together, while it will be as severe a blow to Northern Copperheads as was the surrender of Lee and Johnston, still I hope such will be the case. This, among Union men, should be no time for crimination or recrimination. Our glorious army crushed the military power of the Southern Confederacy as between the upper and nether millstones, in spite of their allies amongst us. It would be poor policy now to turn the government over to the hands of its enemies when victory has been achieved. As to reconstructed rebels I think with a little prudence on our part and anything like fair promises on their part, we may trust them.—Many of them fought us openly and manfully, and an open, manly enemy, when he submits, can be trusted with safety. But those poor, pitiful—well I have no name for them, who acted the part of traitors at home yet afraid to go over to the rebels, I must be allowed to doubt their honesty for some time yet, and respectfully ask that they be required to take back seats for a few years at least.

Yours, &c, J. P.

The Colorado Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The following is the President's message on the Colorado bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people in Colorado. Under the existing territorial government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congress—an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty five thousand to forty thousand souls.

The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts, beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation. If the territorial system, which devolves the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued, they can not but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national executive power for the maintenance of law and order, against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire, or are prepared for an exchange of a territorial for a State government. In September, 1864 under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon this particular question; 6,192 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 21st, 1864. At this second election 5,905 votes were polled and a majority of 155 was given in favor of a State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to overweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and a stable Government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country; and while it is desirable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have less or more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of four millions; several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado, would have in the electoral college three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more.

Inequalities of this character have already occurred; but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great.

When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly the "Northwest Territory," lying west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So, when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous, and important mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a territorial legislature held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6,192, while at the irregular election held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes cast was 5,905.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be, richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population another census or election, under the authority of Congress, would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people.

The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure derived from the enabling act, which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864, although Congress then supposed that the condition of the territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State. The result of the two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a territorial instead of a State government in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time and still remain unrepresented in Congress.

It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented, as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burthens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States; that in the meantime no State stall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, '66.

Governor Swann's Position.

Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, has recently written a letter, in which he denies his political position. He says he is opposed to any division of the Union party of Maryland, and thinks the course of the Radical wing, in calling a convention on May 29th, injudicious, as the Union State Committee had previously called a Convention to meet on June 6th. He says he is in favor of keeping the control of the Government in the hands of loyal men exclusively at all times; that he is for the reconstruction of the Union by the admission of the revolted States to representation in Congress, provided they elect men of undoubted loyalty prepared to take the test oath; that he is prepared to trust the masses of the Southern people, and "is utterly opposed to universal negro suffrage and the extreme radicalism of certain men in Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the platform of the Union party in the interests of negro suffrage." He continues: "I look upon negro suffrage, and the recognition of the power in Congress, as the virtual subordination of the whole race to the ultimate control and domination of the negro in the State of Maryland."

Governor Swann adds that he is opposed to the Freedman's Bureau bill, bill, the Civil Rights bill, and to the Reconstruction scheme of the Committee of Fifteen, now before Congress. The Baltimore *American*, to which the letter is addressed, whilst it editorially dissents from Governor Swann's views, says: "All agree with him in his opposition to negro suffrage, as the action of every county convention of the party proved in the last campaign."

The Reconstruction Report.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Stewart said that he proposed to amend the first section of the article amending the Constitution, reported by the committee, so as to define the word citizen; without this construction of both the first and second sections would depend upon the party in power. He also proposed to strike out the third section, disfranchising rebels, and make it the first section of a law which he proposed as a substitute for the several bills reported. He would then make the bill reported by the committee, excluding rebels from office, the second section, and require each State to consent to the proposed exclusion from office and disfranchisement. He said the remainder of his proposed substitutes give the alternative to the South to ratify the constitutional amendment with the proposed modifications conform their constitutions and laws thereto, and extend by amendments to their own constitutions and laws impartial suffrage, as in his former proposition.

This done by any State, such State is to be admitted at once, without waiting for the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution by other States; and universal amnesty is then to be extended to the people of that State, excepting only the President and Vice President of the so called Confederate States, heads of departments of United States, and members of the Thirty-sixth Congress who went into the rebellion and those who maltreated Union prisoners. The propositions submitted were ordered to be printed.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, obtained an order for the printing of an amendment which he proposed to offer as a substitute for one of the bills reported by the Committee on Reconstruction.

The amendment is as follows: Strike out all after the enacting clause in the first section of House bill No. 543, and insert the following:

That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such: *Provided*, That if any State, after ratifying the said amendment and conforming its constitution and laws therewith, shall establish an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction who are not less than twenty one years of age, the Senators and Representatives from such State shall be admitted as aforesaid, without being required to await the action of other States on said amendment: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal people who are now entitled to vote.

Wednesday, There was a spirited little debate in the House to-day on the question of proceeding to take up the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, prohibiting the leading rebels from holding office. Thad. Stevens desired them postponed until the Senate acted on the constitutional amendment, and intimated that there would be considerable delay, and possibly a change in it, which would necessitate a corresponding one on the part of the House. Mr. Bingham became very earnest, and wanted the House to go on at once, and place the responsibility of delay and possible defeat on the Senate. Mr. Price, of Iowa, said the constituents of every member were demanding that Congress should do something. He declared that the people were tired of waiting. The bills, however, were postponed for two weeks.

It is given out in the Senate that they will take up the Constitutional Amendment next week.

In the Senate on Thursday, Another amendment to the House resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, was offered. It provides that no State shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States, and that no class of persons against whom discrimination as regards suffrage is made, shall be entitled to be counted as part of the basis of representation.

General Grant on the Army.

The President sent a message to the House enclosing the following communication from Lieutenant General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, '66

Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:

SIR: In view of the long delay in the lower House of Congress, in agreeing upon the plan of reconstruction of the army suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them they will do what should be done speedily.

At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, where heretofore the Indians were left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements and to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains by every available highway. The people flocking to those regions are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country to its great advantage, thus making it the interest as well as the duty to give them military protection. This makes a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required.

A small military force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or national. But the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years, will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people; all classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike.

To maintain order the Government has been compelled to retain volunteers. All white volunteers have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated, by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction they are no longer of use, and might as well be discharged at once.

The colored volunteer has equal right to claim his discharge, but as yet he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain?

The United States Senate passed promptly a bill for the reorganization of the army, which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be, and it would supply the minimum requisite force. It gives but a few thousand additional men over the present organization, but gives a large number of additional batteries and companies. The public service, guarding routes of travel over the plains and giving protection in the Southern States, demands the occupation of a great number of posts.

For many of them a small company is just as efficient as one with more men in it would be. The bill before Congress or the one that has passed the Senate gives increased number of rank and file of each company. It is an exceedingly appropriate measure in this particular, for it provides for the increase when occasion requires more men. The company is the smallest unit of an organization that can be used without materially injuring discipline and efficiency.

The belief that Congress would act promptly on this matter if their attention was called to it, has induced me to respectfully ask your attention to it. If you agree with me in this matter, I would also ask, if you deem it proper, that this, with such endorsement as you may be pleased to make, be laid before Congress through the Speaker of the House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Inhuman Massacre of Indians.

The Governor of Idaho has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, informing him of the massacre of some sixteen friendly Indians on the 11th of March, near the mouth of Moore's creek, on the Boise river, by a party of citizens of Ada county. He concludes by saying that there were but two grown males, the rest were Indian women and children. The immediate settlers, miners, protested against the murder, and their statements I shall send you in a few days, showing that the Indians were defenceless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war it is such acts as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe and placed them under the protection of the military of this post. The excitement runs high, and I have all I can do to carry out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced towards the poor savages. Things look stormy just now, but when the road to the Indian country becomes passable I shall quiet the troubled waters. In no case that I have examined have I found the "Red man" the aggressor, but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of "bad white men."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass this county for the Military and Naval History of the Rebellion, complete in one large 8vo. Vol. of 800 pages Colored and steel plates. The most complete and saleable History published. Send stamp for prospectus.
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Elizabeth Foster, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Foster, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
STEWARD FOSTER,
May 21, 1866-6t. Administrator.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
In the borough of OSCEOLA, Clearfield county, one lot 50x150, with an elegant new Storehouse, is 2½ stories high, fronting on public square, on corner of Main street. Lower part fitted up and used as a storeroom; upper portion finished for dwelling purposes. Cellar full size of building, 40x50. Apply on premises. [my23-2t*] SACKETT BROTHERS.

TO ALL BOOK BUYERS.
JAS. K. SIMON, 33 south Fourth street, Philadelphia, is agent for the following valuable books:
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Rebellion Record, by Frank Moore—2 " "
Washington Irving's Works, 22 "
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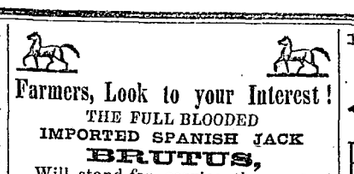
PURE SPICES
at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.



Farmers, Look to your Interest!
THE FULL BLOODED
IMPORTED SPANISH JACK
BRUTUS,
Will stand for service the present season at the stable of Thomas McCahan, in Walker twp. a short distance from Huntingdon, at the following rates:
Single service.....$5 00
For the season.....8 00
Insurance.....12 00
two of which must be cash in hand.
Any person parting with an insured mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money.
BRUTUS
is a full blooded, imported, black Spanish Jack, 13½ hands high, six years old this spring. He is gentle, powerful in limb, and *in every respect a most excellent animal.*—His appearance will recommend him to all good judges.
☞ Farmers should bear in mind that a mule is ready for market when two years old, while a horse must be five.
my23-1m ISAAC LONG, Keeper.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
An exquisite impregnation of dry Spanish Wine with the activity of Calisaya Bark, and the most energetic of all the ferruginous salts, Citrate of Magnetic Oxide of Iron. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalbyeate taste and will not discolor the teeth.
It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, steadies the circulation, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, gives firmness and precision to the actions of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.
Magnetic Citrate of Iron is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equivalent of Protoxide of Iron, in place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, without astringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflammatory action or headache.
Calisaya Bark is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener, or restorative, nor rival as an anti-periodic.
Retails in $1 and $2 bottles, Quarts and Gallons for dispensing. O. S. HUBBELL, Apothecary.
my22-1m 1410 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

CARD:
LASH'S
Five Dollar WASHING MACHINE,
Is now offered to the public as the cheapest, simplest and most efficient Washing Machine in the country.
The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county, can be secured by applying soon at our store,
727 Market street, Philada.
J. S. LASH & CO.
Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market, wholesale and retail.
☞ A very liberal discount to country merchants and dealers generally. my23-4t

DR. A. B. LIGHT,
Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having located at Warriorsmark, offers his professional services to the people of the town and vicinity. He will receive night calls at Chamberlin's Hotel.
May 16, 1866-3m.

Patent Box Blue and Bleaching Preparation.
The best thing out. Ladies, try it and you will use no other. To be had in large or small quantities at
May.9-3t* J. H. WESTBROOK, Huntingdon.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of Benjamin Figart, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Benjamin Figart, late of Morris township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CAROLINE C. FIGART, Spruce Creek.
WILLIAM BURBANK, Altoona.
May 16, 1866-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Samuel Foust, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Foust, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JACOB FOUST,
Crivin, May9-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Charles W. Hardy, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Charles W. Hardy, late of Jackson twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
J. M. SMITH,
W. S. SMITH,
ap3-6t* Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration upon the estate of Saml. M. Stewart, of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement.
JAMES STEWART,
ap18-6t* Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Rosannah M'Laughlin, deceased.]
In the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county.
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to hear exceptions to the trust account of George C. Bucher, Trustee to sell the real estate of Rosannah McLaughlin, dec'd., and to distribute the balance in the hands of said trustee, will attend at the office of Benedict, Stewart & Lytle, in the borough of Huntingdon on FRIDAY, the 25th day of May, 1866, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund are required to be present.
may9 P. M. LYTLE, Auditor.

TO THE LADIES.
The best assortment of
ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, 12 WALL STREET.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $270,000.
Total Assets, $1,270,000
☞ This Company insures against all loss or damage by fire inland navigation, transportation, &c. The cost of insuring in this company is no more than the first cost would be in these small Mutual Companies.
With no Assessments!
This Company is made safe by the State laws of New York, which is not the case with the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.
J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTHAM, Secretary.
HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Agent,
my1-6m Huntingdon, Penna.
Office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., Hill st.

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. *Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.*
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
The subscriber has a
NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE,
and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf J. M. WISE.

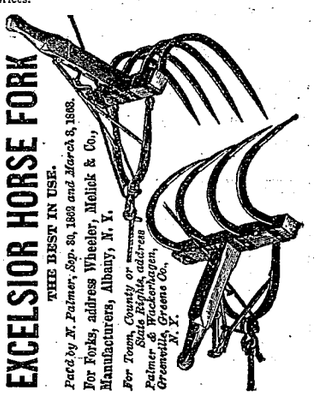
GEO. SHAEFFER
Has just returned from the east with a
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,
Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most
REASONABLE PRICES,
and those who purchase once will surely call again.
BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,
and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

JUNIATA
STEAM PEARL MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
IS NOW
IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.
The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.
GRAIN, of every description,
Bought at this mill.
Huntingdon, May 2, 1866 McCAHAN & SON.

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT
Wanted at Steam Pearl Mill.
my2 McCAHAN & SON.

1866. 1866.
NEW METROPOLITAN
HARDWARE STORE.

JAS. A. BROWN
Has removed to the splendid storeroom in his new
MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
Where he offers at Wholesale and Retail an immense stock and endless variety of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.
Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in gold, I am now offering great inducements to buyers.
Among my stock may be found
WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR
Carpenters,
Blacksmiths,
Gunsmiths,
Shoemakers,
Saddlers,
Painters,
Coachmakers,
Cabinet Makers,
Machinists,
Foundrymen,
And for all other kinds of Mechanics.
FARMERS
Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Implements of the best quality, such as
Scythes,
Rakes,
Forks,
Shovels,
Spades,
Hoes,
Garden Trowels,
Garden Hoes,
Garden Rakes.
Grass Hooks,
Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Knives. &c., &c
HORSE HAY FORKS
Every farmer should see the famous
HARPOON HAY FORK!
It is the wonder of the age; and *one trial* convinces the most skeptical that it is the best Hay Fork made.—I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Huntingdon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill orders for Forks, pullies and ropes at manufacturers' prices.


EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK
THE BEST IN USE.
Patd by N. Palmer, Sep. 30, 1862 and March 6, 1866.
For Forks, address Wheeler, Melick & Co., Manufacturers, Albany, N. Y.
For Town, County or Shop Rights, address Palmer & Wickersham, Greenville, Greene Co. N. Y.

I have also the celebrated
PALMER HORSE FORKS
Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 years, and which I am now selling at greatly reduced prices.
FOR BUILDERS
I have an endless assortment of
LOCKS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
BRADS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &C.
DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.
Our best mechanics say that the
DUNCANNON NAILS
are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and
DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others,
can be supplied promptly in quantities from *one pound to one hundred kegs,* at manufacturers' prices.
HARRISBURG STONEWARE,
EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,
all sold low for cash.
Cheap
WOODEN PUMPS!
The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.
Thankful for the patronage I have hitherto received I shall continue my endeavors to suit, accommodate and please all, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1866.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 23, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Mr. Robert McDivitt.

This *Christian gentleman*, editor in chief of the *Journal & American*, was lately defeated for re-election as County Superintendent of Common Schools. How and by whom he was defeated is no longer a secret,—the whole TRUTH is exposed in the following article written by Robert himself and published in the last *Journal & American*. Of course the reader will not fail to notice that we receive a large share of Robert's double distilled truthful and christian gall. The Directors and others referred to will no doubt see themselves as Robert sees them. Read the article.

From the Journal & American, May 16.

ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—After the result of the convention, on the 1st inst., for the election of County Superintendent, we were prepared to see a portion of the *Globe* devoted to a complimentary notice of the fact, in its usual *grammatical*, refined, truthful, and highly interesting style, and we were not disappointed. The rum swelled blackguard, who runs that dirty machine, indulges, according to the low instincts of his brutish nature, in an article on the subject, in his last issue, consisting of slander, falsehood, and slang from beginning to end. Well, we were beaten slightly, that's a fact—in *counting* at least, if not in *voting*—but in order to accomplish our defeat it was necessary, in addition to the well meaning, intelligent and respectable gentlemen who voted directly for our worthy competitor, to have the combined influence of copperheadism, "spotted niggerism," *secret societies*, government revenue assessors, skepticism, infidelity, rumsellers, rumdrinkers, bar-room orators, and brandy nosed politicians, together with the assistance of fraud and treachery. By the assistance of this conglomerate mass of all that is ignorant, beastly, false and degraded, we were beaten—*perhaps*—ONE VOTE! and we are now willing that the poor, ignorant, rum soaked, besotted beast of the *Globe* shall have a good time over it, and an extra allowance of rot gut whiskey and saur kraut. We much fear, however, that he will be seeing *rats* again before it is all over.

We have no doubt the Directors by whom and through whose influence Robert has been kept in office for the past six years at an expense to the tax payers of from $600 to $1000 a year will consider him a very ungrateful wretch. And further, that money so extravagantly used has failed to educate Robert to be even a third rate gentleman. Poor Robert—he is about played out—his hypocritical cloak no longer hides his real character. Poor Robert the Scribe.

A Skillful Operation.

A most successful surgical operation was performed on Monday of last week, by Dr. S. T. Davis of Millersville, in the presence of Dr. Hartman, senior member of the firm of Hartman & Davis, on a child aged about twenty months, of Mr. Spangler's, of Pequea township. It seems the little one had picked up a grain of corn which it attempted to swallow, which passed into the windpipe, and must have produced death if not soon removed. This was about 6 o'clock, a. m. The Doctor was called in at 9½ o'clock, advised an operation, and set 2 p. m., as the time. The operation is that known among surgeons as laryngo-tracheotomy, and is literally cutting the windpipe open; the incision being made through the larynx and extending to the trachea. The grain of corn was extracted, and is now in the Doctor's possession. The child is doing finely—lively and playful as if nothing had occurred to disturb its physical system, and totally unconscious of the dangerous performance to which it was subjected. The affair has naturally created quite an excitement in the vicinity, as well it might, few similar cases ever having occurred in the county.—*Lancaster Daily Express.*

Dr. Davis is known in this community, and his friends will be pleased to note the success he is meeting with in his avocation.

Things Mammoth.

Our people have frequently heard of things mammoth, as for instance the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, mammoth animals, such as the "Behemoth of Scripture" (?) which lately traveled this section. They have also heard of mammoth buildings, and no doubt ere this they have heard of the mammoth Hardware Store of Jas. A. Brown, Huntingdon. Things big, things little, and things useful and ornamental, can be had at reasonable rates at the new store. Mr. Brown's experience in the hardware business should not be overlooked by a patronizing public, as it enables him to tell what he ought to get and how it ought to go. Read his mammoth advertisement in the *Globe*.

☞The question has been asked us *why* the proceedings of the Soldiers' Campaign League meeting held in this place on Saturday a week, as published in the *Globe*, differ from those published in the *Journal & American*, and Shirleysburg *Herald*. We answer, we published the *full* proceedings, nothing more nor nothing less, as the officers of the meeting will certify to.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING O'S TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANG EMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	DAY EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	LOCAL ACCOMODATION	WAY PASSENGER.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
6 18	.....	11 55	.....	N. Hamilton,	5 10	1 06	8 55
6 25	.....	12 05	.....	Mt. Union,...	5 02	12 54	8 26
6 35	.....	12 13	.....	Mapleton,....	4 54	12 42	8 15
6 44	.....	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,...	4 45	12 29	8 05
7 00	5 28	12 48	5 58	Huntingdon,	4 33	12 03	7 50
7 15	.....	1 10	.....	Petersburg,...	4 18	11 43	7 30
7 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,.....	4 10	11 31	7 21
7 30	.....	1 32	6 28	Spruce Creek,	4 02	11 21	7 10
7 41	.....	1 53	.....	Birmingham,	3 45	11 00	6 55
7 50	6 17	2 05	6 48	Tyrone,.....	3 35	10 50	6 45
8 03	.....	2 20	.....	Tipton,.....	3 25	10 34	6 33
8 08	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,.....	3 20	10 26	6 26
8 13	.....	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,..	3 15	10 20	6 19
8 30	6 50	3 00	7 20	Altoona,.....	3 00	9 55	6 00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 42 A. M.

The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 00 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 20 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 35 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.

The NEW YORK EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 38 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 8 50 A. M.

May 20, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, MAY 22nd, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS	MAIL.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL	EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 9 00	AR 6 10
6 17	8 20	McConnellstown,	8 40	5 47
6 25	8 33	Pleasant Grove,	8 32	5 39
6 39	8 48	Marklesburg,	8 24	5 26
6 54	9 04	Coffee Run,	8 08	5 12
7 02	9 12	Rough & Ready,	8 00	5 05
7 14	9 24	Cove,	7 49	4 53
7 18	9 28	Fisher's Summit	7 45	4 49
AR 7 33	AR 9 44	Saxton,	LE 7 30	LE 4 34
LE 7 43	LE 9 54		AR 9 20	AR 4 24
8 04	10 14	Riddlesburg,	6 00	3 04
8 12	10 22	Hopewell,	6 52	3 56
8 24	10 38	Piper's Run,	6 36	3 40
8 40	10 58	Tatesville,	6 16	3 20
8 53	11 09	Bloody Run,	6 04	3 08
AR 8 57	AR 11 12	Mount Dallas,	LE 6 00	LE 3 04

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 50	LE 10 20	Saxton,		6 30		4 24
8 05	10 35	Coalmont,		6 15		4 09
8 10	10 40	Crawford,		6 05		3 59
AR 8 20	AR 10 50	Dudley,		5 00		3 54
		Broad Top City,				

Huntingdon May 19, 1866. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

Improved Washing Machine.

One of the most complete machines for washing clothes has just been invented by John S. Lash, Esq., of Philadelphia, who has recently obtained a patent for it. It is highly ingenious, although simple in construction. What is still better, it is within the reach of every housekeeper, costing as it does, only five dollars. For further particulars, we refer the reader to the advertisement in another column. 4t

☞A man from the rural districts, (evidently one who don't his county paper take,) hearing that a Base Ball club was to be organized in town, entered one of our stores and inquired whether the ball was going to come off soon as he wanted to bring his "gal," and what kind of music they were going to have, as he wanted to dance. He also wanted to know why they called it a *base* ball.

Soldiers' Union Campaign League.

Meeting on the 25th inst. As required by the Constitution of the Soldiers' Union Campaign League, notice is hereby given that a regular meeting of the League will be held in the Court House at Huntingdon, on Friday the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MILTON S. LYTLE, President.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 19, 1866.

☞We learn that a woman named Mrs. Watson, residing up Shaver's Creek Valley, poisoned herself a short time since with arsenic, a portion of which still remained in her pocket, when found. The cause was mental aberration arising from domestic difficulties.

☞The Huntingdon Brass Band gave us a call on Thursday night last and discoursed most excellent music. We can now say Huntingdon has a band, and we need not go abroad for music for any public demonstration.

☞The Social Base Ball Club is the name of the new ball club of this place. The first game was played on Friday evening last. It will not be long before the "boys" will be able to challenge the most expert.

☞There will be preaching in the St John's Episcopal Church, this place, next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 3½.

OUT of the 160 clerks in the Post Office Department, there are 40 Union soldiers and no Rebels since the passage of the Congressional resolutions upon the subject. Governor Dennison has appointed none but those who have served in the Union army.

A GERMAN named Rudolph Hagins, residing in Baltimore, on Saturday last, shot his child, a girl five years old, and then attempted suicide by hanging. Both will live.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Read new advertisements.

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., at the Farmers Hotel, by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. DAVID CUNNINGHAM of Reedsville, Mifflin Co., to Miss MARY MCDONALD of Huntingdon county.

On the 15th inst., at the Morrison House, by the same, Mr. SIMON COHN of Coffee Run, to Miss JENNIE M. BAKER of Newburg.

Our friends, so happily joined, will please accept the printers' thanks and the following wishes: That you may have a long life, a happy life, and one attended with the manifest evidences of joy, health and prosperity. Simon's sociable and liberal qualities have made him universally popular, and we know he is fully reconciled to his recent loss in business by his more desirable gain in the social life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HORACE GREELEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR,
"THE AMERICAN CONFLICT."

Upwards of 100,000 Copies Sold.

The high character of this work has gained for it among the distinguished men and leading journals of all parties, a reputation accorded to no other History of

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

As a complete, lucid, impartial and authentic record of events, marked throughout by great care and discrimination, it has no rival.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is of course a history from a standpoint of observation far distant from our own, and from that of the Democracy generally; but it is marked by much less prejudice, and is disfigured by far less partisan feeling, than most of our friends would imagine. It contains a vast amount of information, and is altogether superior to any volume on the subject that has yet appeared.

From the North American Review.

He writes without passion, making due allowance for human nature in the South as well as the North.

From the New York Daily News.

Joshua R. Giddings, J. T. Headley, J. S. C. Abbott, Lossing and Horace Greeley have all published the first parts of a history of the war; but of these, no one has been so successful as that of Mr Greeley, nor is worthy the same attention.

From the (London) Westminster Review.

It is temperate, and gives way to no vituperation, although thoroughly in earnest, and if we may admire the industry which has enabled the editor of the leading newspaper in America to do this at such a time, we may still more admire the spirit of fairness and directness which characterize this very valuable work.

From the New York World.

MR. GREELEY AS A HISTORIAN.—He has few equals as a writer of vigorous English. He is terse, racy, direct, going straight to the heart of the subject as it presents itself to his view, hitting it off occasionally by a dash of grotesque humor, but more frequently irradiating it with gleams of shrewd, homely sense.

From the Boston Pilot.

We recommend the perusal of "The American Conflict" to those who do not intend merely to talk about matters and things, but who wish to speak rationally and from conviction.

O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
Hartford, Conn.

my23

☞Country dealers in Confectionery, when replenishing their stocks, should try the old established house of GEO. MILLER & SONS, 610 Market street, Philadelphia. They sell at the lowest prices possible, and are withal prompt and obliging in filling orders large or small. Give them a trial, and you will be pleased.

☞FRYSINGER BROTHERS, Newspaper Advertising and General Purchasing Agents, No. 400 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Anything that cannot be got at home, from a photograph to a piano, can be procured from the city, through these agents, at the *lowest* price, their commission coming off the sellers. Country merchants, as well as citizens generally, will find this agency a great convenience. All letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, are promptly answered. ap3-2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May. 23.

Family Flour $11,25
Extra Flour $9,75
Superfine Flour $8,00
Rye Flour $6,25
Corn Meal $3,50
Extra White Wheat ..... $2,75@3.00
Fair and Prime Red ..... $2,60@2,65
Rye $1,12
Corn, prime Yellow 82
Oats 70
Barley 75
Cloverseed, ₰64 lbs $5.75
Timothy $5.25
Flaxseed $2,00
Wool ..... 60@70
Hides 13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Superfine Flour ₰ bl $10.50
Extra Flour $11,50
Family Flour $12,00
Corn Meal ₰ cwt $1,70
Buckwheat Meal ₰ cwt $5,00
Red Wheat ..... $2,00 @ 2,03
White Wheat ..... $2,00 @ 2,75
Corn ..... 65 to 75
Oats 60
Barley 70
Cloverseed ₰ 64 lbs ..... $4,00 @ 5.50
Timothy ..... $2.75 to 3,00
Flaxseed ..... $1,75 to 2,05
Rye Chop ₰ cwt $1,50
Bran ₰ cwt $1,15
Shorts ₰ cwt $1,-0
Mixed Chop $1,75
Plaster per ton $10,00
Beeswax ₰ lb 30
Hops ₰ lb ..... 40 to 60
Rags ₰ lb 4
Beans ₰ bus $2,00
Feathers ₰ lb ..... 55 to 55
Tallow ..... 10 to 12
Dried Apples ₰ lb ..... 13 to 20
Dried Peaches ₰ lb ..... 18 to 25
Ham ..... 20 to 22
Sides 17
Shoulder 15
Dried Beef 22
Lard 20
Butter 25
Eggs 18
Country Soap 10
Hay ₰ ton $10,00
Rye Straw ₰ bundle 8
Potatoes ₰ bus $1,00
Apple Butter ₰ gallon $1,25
Wool ₰ lb ..... 45 to 50
Large Onions ₰ bus $1,40
Small Onions ₰ quart 12
Corn Brooms ₰ doz ..... $3,00 to 4,50
Chickens ..... 20 to 23
Turkeys ..... 75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ₰ quart 12

SALES.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate:

No. 1. The FARM on which I now live, called "Bollemeade," lying in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of H. Bridenbaugh, Hugh Seeds, and others, containing, with the mountain tract, about

362 ACRES,

This farm is prime limestone land, about 112 acres cleared, well cultivated, under good post and rail fence, and the balance finely timbered with white, red and rock oak, and chestnut. It has a good stone and frame dwelling house, bank barn, stone spring house, with a never failing spring of the very best water, wagon shed, corn crib, and other buildings, three orchards of apples, peaches and pears. Lies but a short distance from Spruce Creek

No. 2. A tract of 50 Acres of fine Limestone land, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of D. Shultz, Union Furnace, and the Little Juniata, 20 acres cleared and in clover; balance in Locust timber.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND, in Morris township, and the whole of Sugar Island, opposite No. 2, containing about 2 acres, adjoining land of R. Tussey.

Terms will be made known by the subscriber,
ap18-3m* BENJ. F. WALLACE.

GROUND RENTS

For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS', Agent.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.
Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

SOUR PICKLES ready for the table, by the doz., ½ doz., or ¼ doz., for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

FRESH
FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

MADE UP CLOTHING, BOOTS & shoes, Queepsware, Cedar and Willow Ware, large stock in the country, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., &c for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

CHOICE Dried Peaches, Apples, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & GARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a

NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Marklesburg station)

Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.

BOYER & GARNER.

Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. JOHN HOFFMAN & REBECCA MEGAHAN, are prepared to do all kinds of Mantua Making, and all kinds of plain sewing.

Both have had great experience in the sewing line, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and especially that of the Ladies.

Their room is on Railroad street in the rear of Fishers' store.

Gentlemen's and other Shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses promptly made to order.

May 16, 1866.

MORRISON HOUSE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

May 16, 1866-tf.

NEW GOODS.

G. B. BRUMBAUGH & CO.

Have just received and now offer for sale at

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

A

"VERY SMALL"

But

WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

Fancy and staple Dry Goods, Ladies' dress Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Fish, Salt, &c., &c.

at the very lowest cash prices.

Marklesburg, May 2, 1866tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

Jan21-1y

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. ec 201865-1y

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

S. E. HENRY & CO. sell all kinds of Iron, sheet iron, Hoop iron, steel, nails, horse shoes, stoves and a variety of Hollow ware.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ital Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, Stationery and Music Store.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.
may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

JAS. A. BROWN is Agent for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Dress Silks, silk mohair, and Irish Poplins, alpacas, Cassimere, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French Delaines, saxony plaids, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown canton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes,*" passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, T. W MYTON, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

T. W. MYTON,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.

Treasurer's Office, April 9, 1866.

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1864:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax D. C.
Barree Township.			
Moses Vanoust,	437		37 13
John B. Morrison,	400		12 80
Brady.			
Lewis Igo,	54		2 01
Joseph Webb,	302	44	13 06
Andrew Bell,	42	83	2 06
William Watson,	425		10 20
Christian Kauffman,	33		50
Daniel King,	33		1 04
Carbon.			
Clemens Heirs,	57		63
John Howard,	8		2 00
John Howard,	4 lots in New Grenada,		2 00
Henry Rhodes,	53		2 02
Cook & Elder, now Schell & Bowman,	133		4 91
John Singer,	430		4 36
William Mowan,	418		4 30
Graffius Miller,	80		60
Samuel Snare,	30		75
Henry Miller,	12		60
Jonathan Few or Pugh,	100		2 50
Daniel Newcomor,	100		12 70
John P. Baker,	150		15 00
A. S. Russell,	76		5 68
Joseph N. Spangler,	100		5 00
Joseph N. Spangler,	349		6 97
William Shoaf,	439		7 88
Philip Wager,	333		6 01
Cass.			
Edward Nash,	299	98	1 64
John Nash,	259	110	1 60
Robert Miller,	400		4 76
William Miller,	400		4 76
Neal Clark,	167		3 05
Clay.			
Abraham Green,	208	105	9 66
Isaac Green,	232	61	9 44
John Green,	259	56	12 09
Joshua Cole,	264	140	7 95
George Green,	283	31	8 55
Thomas Green, sr.,	303	108	9 09
John Evans,	254		2 54
Cromwell.			
Alexander McKeehan,	402	52	3 82
Charles Bayles,	289	31	3 72
John Smith,	393	17	3 74
G. Stevenson,	250		2 39
John Jourden,	418	20	3 97
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	3 74
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	3 80
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 87
Harriet Glasgow,	153		77
James McMullen,	486		2 97
Dublin.			
John Forrest,	400		1 80
James Old,	350		1 68
Franklin.			
John Palmer,	11		71
James McClellan,	39		7 53
David Caldwell,	40		4 80
Hopewell.			
Peter Herring,	210		2 06
Conrad Herring,	200		2 70
David Shaffer,	212		2 70
Sarah Levi,	202		2 84
Margaret Levi or Mary Levi,	207		2 74
Adam Levi,	205		2 01
Abraham Levi,	200		1 64
Hannah Herring,	97		1 22
Frederick Herring,	37		46
Henry Bates,	200		1 26
Samuel Davis,	220		1 39
Conrad Bates,	200		1 28
Leonard Reckomle,	180		1 15
Benjamin Shoemaker,	202		1 21
Isaac Wampler,	174		1 11
Peter Wilson,	223		1 41
Joseph Miller,	210		2 89
Juniata.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		5 70
W. Barrack,	200		11 30
Jackson.			
Andrew Boyd,	400		2 80
George, or Robert Grazier,	400		2 80
George Englis,	400		2 80
Adam Striker,	400		2 80
John Brown,	400		7 10
William Johnston,	400		8 00
Robert Johnston,	400		4 00
Charles Caldwell,	400		4 00
Henry Canon,	400		7 99
John Adams,	400		8 00
John Russell,	400		8 00
James West,	400		4 00
William Steel,	400		6 60
Matthew Simpson,	400		5 70
James McCune,	400		5 70
Samuel Steel,	400		5 70
James Fulton,	400		8 00
Devinneys Heirs,	37		2 19
Oneida.			
John Jackson,	129		1 87
John Light,	283		9 00
James Whitehead,	204	29	9 18
John Whitehead,	8		55
Wm. B. Zeigler,	11		1 31
Helfright & Wharton,	22		1 03
Penn.			
Joseph Miller,	210		1 00
Porter.			
William Smith, D. D.,	160		17 10
William Smith, D. D.,	100		11 40
Benjamin K. Neff,	100		7 60
William Smith,	402		23 91
John N. Swoope & Co.,	275		20 90
" " "	105		6 30
" " "	224		12 77
" " "	158		10 71
" " "	293		16 98
Shirley.			
Peter Wertz,	411	80	1 04
James Caldwell,	405	158	1 92
Benjamin Brown,	420	120	2 00
Samuel Kennedy,	414	66	1 90
Daniel Shindle,	375		1 78
William & John Patterson,	175		83
Springfield.			
Stacey Young,	400		3 30
George Eberts,	75		1 44
Brice X. Blair,	123		1 08
Tell.			
Simon Potter,	335	129	3 38
John Pease,	414	10	3 03
Adam Clow,	431	30	4 10
George Truman,	395	113	3 58
Tod.			
Taylor's heirs,	46	81	6 00
Spear & Martin,	90		8 77
Eliel Smith,	152		4,55
Benjamin Rush,	400		7 20
Phillip Steine,	400		7 20
Jonathan Jones,	400		7 20
Owen Jones,	400		7 20
Thomas Denton,	371		6 70
Stephen Mowan,	450		13 73
Richard Mowan,	432		13 19
Thomas Mowan,	393		12 60
Francis Mowan,	448		10 69
Robert Irwin,	437		6 27
James Witer,	400		18 00
James Mowan,	336		22 88
Isaac Mowan,	394		24 84
Union.			
W. Ewing,			9 20
Arthur Fee,	355		7 07
John Bell,	192		2 34
Robert Bell,	224		4 08
Thomas Bell,	201		3 10
Sarah Elliott,	60		2 40
John Sell,	200		8 00
John Brewster,	400		8 00
Samuel Caldwell,	10		82
Walker.			
John Ker's estate,	517		28 85
John Patton,	437		8 30
George Cutwalt,	100		5 00
Jacob Myers,	200		25 00
Samuel Findley,	110		6 27
Hugh Lourish,	422		4 02
Rudolph Lourish,	412		3 92
West.			
William Bracken	369		25 83
Philip Sickle,	436		30 52
Cadwalader Evans,	433		33 97
George Bingham,	493		44 07
Thomas Ewing,	294		16 53

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Neglected Spot.

Farmers generally give the want of time as a reason for inattention to their gardens. Accordingly, after the "lords of creation" have roughly plowed over the patch of ground dignified with the name of garden, they consign it, for the season, to the females of the household who, by some strange mismeasurement of their labors, are supposed to have time enough and to spare. But it is really not so much for want of time as for want of taste, thought and habit, that farmers set so lightly by gardens—so lightly, sometimes, as not even to reward with a word or look of admiration the labor, taste and skill bestowed on them by their wives and daughters.

There is no equal space of ground on the entire farm that yields such an abundance and variety of useful products to the family as the garden, when properly cultivated. There is none that repays so well, in actual profits, the time, labor and skill expended upon it. It contributes materials for the convenience and comfort of living, through all the seasons of the year.—In a merely economical point of view, therefore, the garden has strong claims to attention and care from every farmer, however many may be the broad acres of the farm that he cultivates. But it is not on this ground alone that the claim rests. Gardening in its higher efforts ranks with the fine arts. It is itself a cultivator. It prunes away the rough and shaggy manners of man, it trains the taste into all attractive and graceful forms, it cultivates thoughts fragrant with love and purity, it beautifies life itself, and sheds an odor of lovingness, sweeter than its own, on all the family circle accustomed to enjoy together its delights.

We are not so romantic as to attribute such influences to the square enclosures that includes nothing but two rows of currant bushes, a cabbage plot, or six beds of onions, beets and parsnips, decked at the corners with bunches of sage and everlasting. These are good in their places. But a garden, such as any farmer in the land should have, must embrace more. It needs ornamental trees and shrubbery, to make it what it should be. Why should the farmer depend on the precarious supply of raspberries from the brambles in the fence corners, and go without strawberries altogether, when he has ground on which he might raise an ample supply for his table all the season through? And as to flowers, beyond the hollyhocks, which take care of themselves, behind the currant bushes out of reach of the plow share and the little bunch of pinks that Mary Jane has clandestinely placed by the side of the gate, many a farmer's garden has nothing that he can call by his general and only name, a posy.—The very names of many that ought to deck his garden and cultivate taste and infuse delight among his children, would be startling to him.

It is not so with all farmers. It is not so with as many as it once was.—There is improvement in progress.—And at this season, when nature is putting on her attractive beauty, this season of buds and promise, we take the occasion to present the claims of the garden. A beginning of improvement, where it has not been commenced, is all we ask for this year. Its reward will be sufficient argument to ensure perseverance. We admire well tilled fields, broad, green meadows, &c., as much as any farmer. And we would like to see the central spot of the farm, where the house is, where the young plants of immortality are growing, where character is forming, where affection and conversation have their daily flow, made the most beautiful of all, that it may be the most attractive now and draw to it the purest and pleasantest remembrances through life.

RAISE THE CALVES.—There can be but little doubt that cattle will bring a high price for a number of years to come. The high price of wool has caused farmers to stock their farms heavily with sheep, excepting in a few localities where dairying is the principal business. Immense quantities of cattle were consumed or destroyed by the armies on both sides during the war, and the rinderpest will put a stop to all importations. The high price of butter has consigned the calves to the butcher's cart at a very tender age that the number and size of the churnings might be increased; consequently there is very little young stock in the country, as indicated by agricultural statistics carefully gathered from all parts. These facts would indicate that the true policy of the farmer is to raise the calves, eat less veal and more mutton, which is much the healthiest, and will soon be much the cheapest meat.

With good management more butter can be made from a given number of cows where the calves are raised, than where they are kept to a proper age and vealed. After a week or two they will thrive well on skimmed, and even sour milk with a porridge made of corn or oat meal.

TRANSPLANTING.—In transplanting anything that has roots large enough to admit of the practice, it is best to dip the roots, immediately before planting, into water. This will obviate the necessity of after watering and its consequent injurious effect. If the plants appear to flag, shade or put an inverted flower pot over the plant for a few days; it this does not bring the plant to, it must have water.

Tomatoes, egg plants, &c., when transplanted, shoul have the roots first set in a pan of muddy water. Perform the work just before sundown, and few will fail. If the following day is a very clear, hot and sunny one, then it is best to shade them during the heat. Shingles, stuck on the south and west side, answer well.

☞ The peach worm may be prevented from doing much injury to the peach tree; by clearing away the dirt, say four inches deep at the crown of the root, and painting it six inches up on the body of the tree with gas or coal tar; but the work must be done before the leaf starts.

☞ Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
ap. 10 '66.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment, for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

W. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.
TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c
He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.
WM. LONG.
Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, apri 12, 1866.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

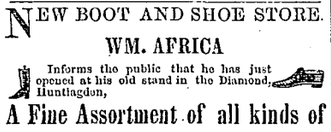
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE GREAT MEDICINE!
M'Entyre's INDIAN COMPOUND.
A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, 50 CTS., and $1,00

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

☞ Justices' and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR
BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.
PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1866.
Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.
For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON.
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

LUMBER. LUMBER.
LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,
From cullings up to the clear stuff,
From 9 months to 2 years dry!
Also,
PLASTERING LATH,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.
WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,
DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c
at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

New Styles for '66 already on hand.
THE LARGEST and
THE BEST
STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF
WALL PAPER
Ever received in Huntingdon,
NOW OPEN
And for sale at Lewis' Book Store.
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS
of various styles, for
Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.
Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.
It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

MUSIC BOOKS
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

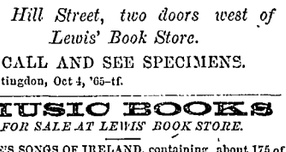
THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum Fife and Flageolet.
Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.



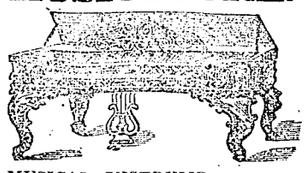
BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly at short notice, and on good Paper.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one d. or west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABRILER'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings. also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,
Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Steel and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.
☞ Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.
Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

NEW FIRM.
MARBLE YARD
J. M. GREENE & P. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb11,1866-1y

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1866. THE 1866.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000	bushels	Wheat,
5,000	"	Rye,
5,000	"	Oats,
5,000	"	Corn,
1,000	"	Flaxseed,
1,000	"	Cloverseed,
1,000	pounds	Wool,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.*

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

THOMAS M. KERR, General Partner. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner

THOMAS M. KERR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 143 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Country produce sold on commission. ap25-1y

HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and superior SILVER PLATED WARE at reduced prices.
mch21,1866-3m

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.
ELDREDGE & BRO.,
Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,
No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,
(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to the country trade.
Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.
Liberal terms to cash customers. aug26,'65-1y

POUDRETTE!
(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)
A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.

POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $26 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.

Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Philad'a. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 420, back of the new post office, Philad'a. Dealers—
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
fe21-3m 4th and Callowhill streets, Philad'a.

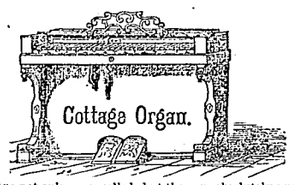
1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of
LINEN & OIL SHADES.
Feb21-3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited — Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
January17, 1866-1y

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,



Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.
For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.
☞ Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. se17-1y

---

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade; embracing the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of "Gore Trails" of every length—from 8¼ to 4 yards round—20 to 50 springs, at 2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $3 15.

One line of Misses' and Children's Skirts are unrivally beyond all competition for variety of styles and sizes, as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 springs at 35 cents to $2 25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are warranted to give satisfaction; but buy none as such unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street," stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, good skirts, manufactured in New York and the eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, 1; 35 springs, 01 15; 30 springs, $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50.

☞ Skirts made to order and repaired.
☞ Terms Cash. One price only. mh7-4m

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES.

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new
REMINGTON REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
ap4-6m No. 40 Courtlandt st., New York.

Pollock's Philadelphia Mercantile College

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.
Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts. (701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,
as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of *industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.*

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞ A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and *evening.*

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
jy12,1865 Principal.

$25 THE $25
UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE
HANDEL & HAYDN HALL,
Eighth and Spring Garden streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M.,
President and Consulting Accountant

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.
Novel and Permanent Arrangement of Business College Terms,
From April 1st to October 1st, 1866,
AND SUCCEEDING YEARS.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Forms and Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money, and Commercial Law,
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SCHOLARSHIPS, including the same subjects as above, TIME LIMITED TO THREE MONTHS,
TWENTY DOLLARS.

Penmanship, three months, ... $ 7
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months, ... 10

The saving of coal and gas in the summer months is an advantage of such importance as enables the management of this College to make a considerable reduction in the summer rates.

From October 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867,
And succeeding years, as before,

Life Scholarships, ... $35
Scholarships, three months, ... $25
Penmanship, three months, ... $10
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months, ... $12

☞ Special terms for Clubs, soldiers, and for the sons of ministers and teachers.

Day and Evening Instruction for Both Sexes and all Ages,

In banking, storekeeping, bookkeeping, penmanship, pen drawing, phonography, arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, geometry, analytical geometry, the calculus, navigation, surveying, engineering, gauging, mining, mechanical drawing, commercial law, German, telegraphing, and the English branches, at moderate prices.

Endorsed by the public as the most successful business College of the country, as is evidenced by the fact, that
FOUR HUNDRED AND TWO STUDENTS
Have entered in the first six months of its existence.

PRINCIPALS OF DEPARTMENTS:
THOMAS MAY PIERCE, A. M.,
GEORGE B. SNYDER, R. S. BARNES,
C. N. FARR, Jr., J. T. REYNOLDS,
HENRY KEIM, A. E. ROGERSON, A.M., C.E
Supported by an able corps of assistants.

Call or send for a Catalogue, College Currency, and Peirce's Practical Educator.

Office, No. 531 Nth. Eighth st.
may2-2m THOS. M. PEIRCE.

Agents Wanted
FOR OUR
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK,
THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS
OF THE REBELLION.
Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical.

Splendidly illustrated with over 300 Fine Portraits and beautiful engravings.

This work for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and story, camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, and siege; startling surprises; Wonderful escapes, Famous words and deeds of woman, and the whole Panorama of the war is here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered.—Send for circulars and see our terms.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE,
No. 507 Minor street,
my9-1m Philadelphia, Pa.

CANVASSERS WANTED at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other,) male and female, to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the United States to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each photograph for a *complete* record of the husband, wife, and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of a family. *Nothing like it ever published* and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 style s) money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted.
Address BARTLESON & CO.,
ap4-2m 611 Chestnut st., Phila.

DISABLED MEN---ATTENTION.

WANTED—One or two men, for Huntingdon and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or a leg, to sell *Wadsworth's water proof Arnica healing Plaster, the best and cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address, with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. ap.18-3m

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GREAT AMERICAN PUZZLE.

PATENTED by PHILIP HILL, importer of Fancy Goods, 259 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the most ingenious and amusing articles of the kind we have ever seen. It is calculated to afford diversion to old and young. Price 30 cents for set of six numbers. Sent by mail to all parts of the country.—PHILIP HILL, 259 Market street, Philada. Ladies' Needle Book containing 100 of the best needles, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. 1m-ap18

WANTED! AGENTS, Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the celebrated
Common Sense Family Sewing Machine
PRICE $18,00.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high prices Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for descriptive circulars. Address— apr25-1m
SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine; or Chicago, Ill. dec30-1y

---

CEDAR CAMPHOR

For use against MOTHS IN CLOTHING. Best. Its advantages—Efficiency, Economy; imparts sweet odor to the clothes, and sure to last through twelve months.—Every druggist has it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN,
my9 1m Boston.

WHO? WHO? WHO?
OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of *the next* Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man;* the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address
my9-2m BARTLESON & CO., 611 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

GEARY! CLYMER!

We have photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address
my9-2m BARTLESON & CO., 611 Chestnut st., Phila.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16, Nth. 6th st., Philada.,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices. ap4-2m
☞ Store shades made and lettered.

PATENTS
PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

A personal interview with the inventor is desirable though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of information free on application. EDWD. BROWN,
Engineer and Patent Agent,
mh7-3m 311 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
JOSEPH L. POULTON,
Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,
HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains
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superior to any now in the city.
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